

## HAIL OUR BIRTH

Nations Will Honor  
Old GloryAt the World's Fair  
Grounds TodayWith Booming of Can-  
non and Song.Hancock's Shades to  
See New Lights.

Cincinnati, July 3.—The paid admissions to the fair today numbered 103,268. It is not at all improbable that John Hancock will watch with interest what goes on in this town tomorrow. John's old house is down in Jackson park and there will be great things in the neighborhood of it from sunrise to midnight tomorrow. Guns will be booming, bands playing, choruses singing, men making speeches. The scene which that patriotic patriot, Cap'n Paul Jones, ran to the peak when the Seraphia laughingly flung round shot across the bows of the Bonhomme Richard will swing from the dome of the administration building. The air will be full of gunpowder, smoke and patriotism, and if John will look over the edge of a cloud and take off his hat he will hear with great distinctness and force, the document to which he put his flat some years ago. He may be surprised at the enthusiasm it creates.

Spout men with mutton-chop whiskers will come over from the little red brick house on the lake shore where, five, the flag that came into Boston town when John Jackson a new pair of breeches and a sandwich into a grip sack and toddled out. Strange people from France, from Russia, from Germany, from Turkey and from parts of the world that John never heard of, even in Harvard, will be tangled up in the throng that will yell when John's name is read at the head of the list. The fun will go on till sunset, and then John had better pull in his head. A continental saint in breeches and a tie wig dancing around New Jerusalem, and trying to pull a rocket out of his eye would be a disgrace.

Will Be a Great Celebration.  
It will be such a fourth of July as will crack the ear drums and wither the thought of folks down here on the level. Across the water in the capitals of Europe, where a few Americans are looting the howling bells will ring in the consulate and the flag with the stripes and stars will show out across the sky to the willer the patriots and the leader of patriotism down to the chalky stones in the shoes of the expatriated old Yankees of Paris. In the big cities of America the day will be marked with the usual outbursts of explosive patriotism, but the real celebration will center in this city and most of it will be in the air. The exposition grounds, where it will clatter away from morn till night like the firecrackers the boys put in a barrel.

The celebration at Jackson Park has assumed a national character. People all over the country are watching it and many thousands from the neighboring cities that always contribute to the holiday crowds of Chicago will tumble into town. No one wants to stay out in the country tomorrow to explode an anti and watch the tug-of-war between the carpenter and the blacksmiths, when for a few cents only one can come in and behold the Fourth of July thrice gloriously observed in the exposition grounds. The railroads have made low rates and will run special trains.

Fort Ignorance to Aid.  
Over in the Midway the celebration of the day will be an enthusiastic if not as large as in the park itself. The queer people on the street have come to think of the Fourth of July as a universal holiday and they mean to whip it up. At 12 o'clock the commissioners of all the villages will lead their people to the parade grounds at the west end of the Midway. There will be black folks, black and tan, samaras, and off-colored and white. Nearly every nationality on the globe will be represented in this queer congregation of humanity, and they will all carry their distinctive flags and emblems to do homage to America's greatest day. At 12 o'clock a salute will be sounded by a company of artillery. Then will follow music by bagpipes, Dutch horns, Chinese kettledrums and every other instrument that joins in the conspiracy to deafen visitors as they walk up the street. American airs will be played in plenty, the flag will be raised and cheered in a score or more of different tongues.

The Fireworks.  
The fireworks display in the evening will be one of the grandest ever witnessed. The sort of honor, made light as day by the display of electric lights and the flashes of great search lights, will glow in most beautiful colors as rocket after rocket shoots into the sky to explode and throw lurid balls of fire over the scene. Special pieces, showing in many colored flames the heads of persons whose names are dear to American hearts, will be fired at the variety. Bombs will be sent up, bombs will be exploded and beautiful bouquets of fire will float in the heavens in all directions. It will be a display that no one ought to miss.

Senator Antonio Latorre, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Guatemala to the United States of America, represented President Barrios of Guatemala this afternoon at the formal dedication of the handsome Guatemala building in the white city. The Spaniard, Frenchman, Italian, Mexican and American, mingled in a friendly spirit of social sympathy. There was a pleasant absence of tedious speechmaking. The principal address was delivered by Senator Manuel Latorre, president of the Guatemalan commission. He said that his country had been suffering in the name of the American people until President Barrios had taken in his hands the reins of government. Everything was changing now. There was a new era of peace.

properly, contentment and progress since his inauguration.

There will be another model military camp on the fair grounds in addition to the United States government troops. The British cavalry, infantry and artillery which have been giving a tournament in the city, will become permanent residents of the White City. Their camp was laid out today on a plot of ground southwest of the stock pavilion, and it will be as free as the United States camp.

Today's Program.  
The arrangements for tomorrow's ceremonies for the celebration of the nation's holiday have been perfected. Director General Davis will act as master of ceremonies for the occasion. On the platform in front of the terminal station back of the director general, will be ranged the speakers, a number of prominent exposition officials and others. Prof. Tomlin's grand chorus, which will lead in the song of the day, will be divided among the loggia of the surrounding buildings. Dr. Harlow will begin the program by invoking the divine blessing. Vice President Stevenson will deliver the opening address. He will be followed by Mayor Harrison, after which Hamilton L. Carson of Philadelphia, who arrived in town last night, will deliver the oration of the day. The music will be one of the grandest features of the celebration. The most inspiring American anthems will be sung, and every one who has a voice that can be heard is expected to join and swell the praises.

G. W. Pratt of New York will direct the chorus, and they will lead the people. When the "Star Spangled Banner" is sung the populace will join the refrain, and wave the stars and stripes, keeping time to the music. During the chorus the original American flag will be flung to the breeze and the flags of other nations will be dropped in homage to it.

An immense attendance is expected and arrangements have been made by all the railroads for the accommodation of a great throng. It is thought the attendance will reach 300,000.

"Poor Man Worked to Death."  
The opponents of Sunday opening in the exposition grounds were eager to renew the battle this afternoon. Commissioner Huntley of Alabama was the leader of the anti-opening forces. He presented a resolution, with many preambles, that the commission placed itself on record only as opposed to the opening of the gates on Sunday.

Commissioner Huntley of Minnesota, in support of the resolution, said: "Has Sunday opening been a success? I say no. You have worked the poor man for all he is worth. You have asked the poor man to view with the same reverence the exhibition as the rich man. But that thing don't work. It's a downright lie so far. Now the directors want a 25-cent admission. This thing will result in a conference and the adoption of another rule for Sunday opening. You say you act like a dog. If the commission could have enforced the Sunday closing rule in a lucid interval the fair would have had an average daily attendance of 20,000. You will find that Sunday opening will be a failure. The poor man will not pay 25 cents for a four-day show or for a five-day show. The directors have worked the poor dog to the limit. When you make a distinction and the poor man in this country wants a good show as the rich man. Sunday closing is paralyzed from this time on. In the first place the exhibitors are not in favor of Sunday opening. Some of the best exhibits are covered up. In the second place the poor men are against Sunday opening."

Commissioner Clendenning of Arkansas, said he was tired of the commission trying to do everything. He said the board said it to do. The matter went over until Wednesday.

## FANATICS AFTER JEWELL

They Want Him to Flood the Fair on Sunday.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—Clinton Jewell, the Rock Island rainmaker, left today on his special car for Liberal, in southwestern Kansas, where a drought of ten months has prevailed. Jewell will go to Chicago in September for operations at the world's fair during which he will make a tour of the country with letters from scientists. He has many letters from religious cranks appealing to him to set up his machine near the gates of the fair and make it rain every Sunday, so that the ungodly cannot attend the fair on that day. He was told by the committee to insure him a crown at the throne of grace.

## HITS CACTUS AND SAND.

An Albuquerque Bank, Containing Territorial Funds Suspends.  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 3.—The Albuquerque National bank, which has always been recognized as next to the largest institution of the kind in the city, failed to open its doors this morning, posting up a notice to the effect that the suspension is temporary and that deposits need have no fear of not being paid in full. John A. Lee, the vice president of the bank, states that all deposits will be paid in full. Territorial funds to the amount of \$50,000, county funds to \$30,000 had only recently been deposited in the bank. No run has been made in the other banks.

## Silver Day at the Fair.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The silver day commission appointed by the Trans-Mississippi congress held a meeting today at the office of Cohn to perfect the arrangements for the program on silver day at the world's fair, which has been set for September 11. Ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, chairman of the committee, presided. It was decided to have the speeches to be delivered so arranged that the speakers would be in the position of being presented to the public, together with the answer to all objections to free coinage. The details were left to a sub-committee.

## Bank Forced to Suspend.

GRANTEE, Colo., July 3.—The Jefferson County National bank in this city made an assignment this morning. A notice posted on the door said: "This bank is unable to collect its notes and is unable to obtain money upon them in sufficient quantity to pay its depositors on demand. The directors have therefore ordered its doors to be closed and a general assignment has been made to secure all depositors equally." The total liabilities of the bank are placed at \$250,000, while the assets are over \$100,000.

## Exposed Robber's Denial.

FINCH, Cal., July 3.—John Swann, the bank robber and partner of Chris Evans, died in jail this afternoon from injuries received in a fight with officers yesterday.

## HE FAVORS A REPEAL

Sherman Will Vote to Rescind His Silver Bill.

## DEMOCRATS MAY GO TOO FAR

In Advocating Free State Bank Riders, or Free Silver May Be Pushed to an Extreme.

Chicago, July 3.—"There never has been a time since the law of 1890 known as the 'Sherman act' was passed that I would not have voted for its repeal," said Senator John Sherman at the Lexington hotel today. "The Sherman act was a compromise measure, and it was passed to save the country from a free coinage bill that had been passed by the senate by an overwhelming majority. The democrats helped pass the Sherman bill and now they abuse it and blame it for all the financial woes of the nation. That is a sort of hypocrisy in a political party with which I do not sympathize. If the Sherman bill had not been passed the free coinage bill would, and the result would have been infinitely more damaging to the country."

"Will you outline what you think should be done in the present crisis?"

Let Cleveland Go Ahead.

"No, I will not. I prefer to have President Cleveland and his advisers unembarrassed by my advice. I have told Mr. Cleveland that I will stand with them for a sound, safe, stable currency, and that I will do. But the present dispute over the silver question is a democratic party issue. Mr. Cleveland in opposing silver is fighting three-fourths of his party. In 1890 the democratic party was hell-bent for free silver. South, west and everywhere they were silver men. Free silver was avoided only by the Sherman bill, which they now abuse. Down in their hearts they were free coinage men, and many of them are so yet. I want to see how the democrats act only on conditions that they themselves before I say anything. I don't want to put any stones in the way of the Cleveland administration, which has a hard enough road to travel as it is. Of course I have my own ideas about what should be done, and which the matter comes up in congress I will have my say. Until then I prefer to remain silent."

Will Probably Be Repealed.

"Will the Sherman bill be repealed?"

"Probably, but before it is repealed there are apt to be some warm expressions of opinion. I would not be surprised if some of the democratic congressmen and senators should say things that might be displeasing to Mr. Cleveland, and might consent to the repeal of the Sherman act only on conditions that the administration might not favor. I make no predictions as to what congress may do. When congress meets and gets to work we can better judge of its probable action. But there are elements that will seek to force their views on congress. In the silver question and many other states are congressmen whose constituents believe in free coinage. What will the administration do if a free coinage rider be put on the repealing act? Down south they want more money, plenty of it, and they are not very particular as to what kind of money it is. Lots of these fellows will be in favor of starting up the old printing press that used to turn out bank notes by the million before the war. How will the hard money democrats like it if the repealing act is loaded with a free state bank currency amendment? There are only silver men as to what might happen, but they indicate how the democratic party stands on the monetary question. The republicans in congress will be in the attitude to a certain extent of spectators, but we will be in favor—with a few exceptions—of good money."

## Congress May Go Too Far.

"I think the Sherman law will be repealed, but the danger is that congress may go too far. Should the clause providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly be stricken out it would be well. But if congress should go on and repeal the clause providing the United States shall maintain parity between gold and silver coin, it would cause widespread distrust. There is the treasury 300,000,000 of coined silver dollars and 145,000,000 in uncoined bullion. The legal tender of these coins must be preserved and their parity to gold maintained. It is well enough to stop the further mintage of silver, but that is not the question at issue. Foreign silver coins are not worth as much in proportion to their nominal or face value as are our silver dollars, but their ratio of 15 to 1 is kept up because the governments agree that they shall be received as currency at such a proportionate value. To stop making silver dollars would impair the usefulness of these already made so long as the government guaranty is back of them. Many newspapers seem to forget that for the bullion from which the current silver dollars were coined the government paid only the market price in gold at the date of purchase, so that these silver dollars coined under the Sherman act stand really on a gold basis, and the government can redeem them all in gold now with a loss of only about eight millions."

## Remedy for the Trouble.

"What, in your opinion, is the remedy for the present financial trouble?"

"The restoration of confidence in the commercial world, the stopping of the drain of silver, is caused by the apprehension of the mercantile and financial world that we will not meet our obligations in gold, but will pay in a cheap money. I believe we should have a sound, safe, currency on a gold basis. No, I do not think the constitution of silver coins will bring gold more into circulation. It will be utilized as a reserve and basis on which the circulating medium will rest for security. I think such a currency feasible, and I am of the opinion that it will be brought about. The action of India with regard to silver is not conclusive. It is in the nature of an experiment. The law that the silver rupee shall be worth 16 pence is in the nature of a money legislation and has no effect here. Neither do I think the India coin act to aid Great Britain in her financial straits in a gold basis. All the great commercial nations have tried silver and have failed at it. The United States is the best of them to realize that silver cannot be made the basis and standard of the world's money."

If the coinage of silver dollars were stopped and the metal recoinage, as in other nations of the Latin union, the world would know that we propose to pay our debts in the world's money—gold—and confidence would be restored. The expectation of gold in Europe is brought about by the balance of trade being against us. When confidence is restored the gold will come back. If congress acts conservatively and does not go too far in radical legislation all will be well.

"As to the future currency? Well, I think the national bank system will lapse when our national debt shall have been paid off and there are no bonds to be used as security or basis for bank notes. I do not attempt to follow the details of the system that will give it, but I think that no money should be loaned in this country which has not back of it the full guaranty of the United States government. Treasury notes to be issued in such manner as to meet the needs of the people would serve the purpose."

## TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Crisp Thinks This and Others Will Be Removed by Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 3.—Speaker Crisp left at noon today for Washington. Asked about the reason for his trip east at this time, Speaker Crisp said: "I am going to Washington to answer a telegram from Mr. Carlisle, who intends to go to Chicago on Tuesday, but who desired to have a conference with me before he left the city. From Washington I will go to New York, where I will make a short talk in Tammany hall on July 4."

"What will be done by congress during the extra session?"

"That is a hard question to answer in detail, but I look for congress to meet the demand of the country by carrying out the Chicago platform."

"Will the extra session deal with the tariff, and in what way?"

"The nature of its treatment of the tariff depends largely, of course, upon whether it will be a continuous session. If it adjourns before the fall session begins, a committee will, I think, be appointed to study the tariff, and will proceed upon this duty until some good tariff measure is formulated. Personally, I am in favor of a radical reduction of the tariff on the necessities and as great a reduction on the luxuries as the conditions will allow."

"Will the Sherman law be repealed?"

"Undoubtedly, I think. I believe that the business interests of the country demand its repeal and that the people are in favor of it. Further than that, I do not think it is a matter of party, but a matter of common sense, in carrying out the democratic platform."

"How about the 10 per cent tax on state banks of issue?"

"I do not think there will be any trouble in the way of repealing the tax on state banks of issue. I am authorized to speak for him I believe that the president is in favor of repealing this tax."

The speaker, asked about the income tax question, said:

"The party will come to an income tax and it will come in time. There is no doubt but the people all over the country are coming to realize that an income tax is a step in the right direction."

"The question of the senatorship and the fact that Speaker Crisp's name has been mentioned in connection with the naturally came up in the course of talk. In reply to a direct question whether he would be a candidate, Mr. Crisp said: "I am now a candidate, as you have doubtless observed, for re-election as speaker of the next house of representatives. I do not think that I will have opposition for that office. In fact, I do not believe that there was any serious intention on the part of the next congress to oppose me for that place. I, of course, appreciate the kindly use of my name in connection with the next senatorship, but it is altogether unauthorized by me."

## NO SILVER PURCHASE

Carlisle Has Decided Not to Resume Them at Present.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Carlisle has decided not to resume the purchase of silver under the contract with the principal firms that offer silver to the treasury on purchasing days. This action is unusual, but as the matter of purchasing silver on given days is discretionary with the secretary of the treasury, he is simply exercising his right. I do not think that I will have to intending officers is that the treasury department has not yet completed its annual settlements made at the end of each fiscal year at the United States mints. Whether silver purchases will be resumed on Wednesday next but that is a question that will be determined until Wednesday comes and circumstances will then decide the matter. The price paid for silver when the treasury department completed its June purchases was \$0.8225 per ounce. Since then it has declined to \$0.82 per ounce and is quoted today at \$0.75 5-10 per ounce.

## STOPPED BY FOG.

Grover Shook Not Have Sailed on Friday, No Sailing Does.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 3.—The weather is thick in BUZZARD'S BAY and there are no signs of the yacht Onondaga, having on board the presidential party. Nothing has been heard of the party since they left New York. The yacht left New York Friday night. The usual report is that the boat has not reported at any of the ports. It is the opinion here that the yacht is at anchor down the bay, awaiting the clearing of the thick fog, which will allow her to proceed.

## Singer Has a Plum.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Herbert today appointed Lieutenant Slinger chief of the bureau of naval intelligence in the place of Commander Chadwick, who was detached and ordered as chief of the bureau of equipment. Lieutenant Slinger has been assistant chief of the bureau for about two years, but was assigned to duty some time ago as executive officer of the machine and was waiting for her to be commissioned, which will probably be done this week.

## Harrington Is Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Morton has exonerated Prof. Mark W. Harrington from the charges preferred against him in his administration of the weather bureau and has retired the officer, leaving the charge. Secretary Morton has caused a number of changes in the personnel of the bureau.

## GREECE HAS NO KING

George Abdicates and the Country Declared a Republic.

## MOST INTENSE EXCITEMENT

Has Been Caused by the Action, Though It Is Believed That No Trouble Will Emerge.

ATHENS, July 3.—The king today abdicated the throne of Greece and the country has been declared a republic. The action has created the most intense excitement, but it is not believed any trouble will ensue.

## RIOTING STUDENTS.

They Defeat the Paris Police in Two Pitches Battles.

PARIS, July 3.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning 2,000 students surrounded the prefecture of police, jostled the officials and threw stones through the windows. While the police were preparing to charge the mob upset all the booths in the neighborhood and smashed the street lamps. The charge of the police was resisted stubbornly. The students fought back with clubs and stones, and the first onslaught several students were wounded and two policemen were stretched unconscious on the pavement. The second charge resulted in more injured on both sides, but the students were driven back by fifty or sixty yards. At 10:30 the third charge had been repulsed, the students marched, singing and shouting, to Place St. Michael. The police retired and a call for cavalry was sent out from the prefecture. At 10:35 the students were rioting in the boulevard St. Michel. The immediate cause of the riots today was the death of M. Nager, a clerk, who was injured mortally by the police in his encounter with the students on Saturday. A disorderly demonstration will be made probably by the students at Nager's funeral.

## AWAY FROM BUSINESS.

New York Banks Were the Only Institutions Alive Yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Fourth of July holiday evidently was begun by many business men on Saturday and no business was transacted down town today except that which could not be avoided. Those brokers who were not short of stock were busy making up their books on Friday or until Wednesday evening remained away today, content to let the silver question and other matters of that character in which they were interested, take care of themselves. But although there was little doing on the stock exchange market, the money market was very busy. The banks were all very busy, the first of July payments in addition to the regular Monday morning mail, making plenty of work for them. Among the banks the situation was reported to be very quiet this morning, the demand from the country was very light and many of the large centers, mainly Chicago, were beginning to pay back the money they borrowed from New York. A slight improvement was also reported from Philadelphia and some heavy remittances were received from that city today.

## WHOLESALE MURDER.

A British Tar Describes the Conduct of the Victoria's Crew.

LONDON, July 3.—Numerous private letters concerning the sinking of the Victoria, have been received from sailors of the Mediterranean fleet. One sailor, who was on one of the smaller vessels, writes in reference to Admiral Tynan's signal: "We all stood amazed at such a signal, knowing very well that there was not room for the ships to turn, but the orders had to be obeyed. Although the vessel was sinking under him, Tynan signalled for using boats. I never saw such a case of wholesale murder again. We saw the men fall in on the quarter deck. All the time they were attempting to get near the boats. This will show you how naval discipline is ground into people. The whole fleet could see fellows standing in perfect order, quietly drowning in their ranks."

## Khedive Rebels Again.

LONDON, July 3.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the Khedive has asked the sultan of Turkey to send Turkish troops to replace the British occupying force. The Khedive is said also to have requested the sultan to procure the recall of Lord Cromer, British minister in Egypt. The sources of these reports are not given by the correspondent.

## No Panic in Colombia.

PANAMA, July 3.—The silver crisis has not been attended with any widespread business trouble in Colombia. The one considerable failure of the last few days was due to over speculation combined with the collapse of associated houses in New York, Paris and Cuzco, Ecuador. No business is doing in exchange as the rate is too high.

## Attempted to Kill the Czarwitsch.

BERLIN, July 3.—It is reported that a subtle attempt was made to wreck the train of the Czarwitsch near Danuburg, government of Vitebsk, while he was on his way to London to attend the royal wedding. No particulars were given.

## Winnipeg Bank Breaks.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 3.—The Commercial Bank of Manitoba has been declared insolvent and liquidators have been appointed to wind up its business. The bills of the bank are as good as gold under the dominion law.

## Russian Cruiser Aground.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The Russian cruiser Vladivostok is reported to be aground on a rock, a three days sail from Port Lazarev, Korea. She probably will become a wreck.

## Pilgrims Die by Thousands.

LEON, July 3.—The total mortality among Mecca pilgrims since early in June exceeds 5,000. Seventy-six persons are reported to have died of cholera in Jedda Saturday. Forty-four in Mecca.

## Forming Another Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The cabinet formed two weeks ago has resigned. President Saeys Yvsa is forming a new one.

## FREE SPEECH A RIGHT.

FARNHAM POST GIVES ITS SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The committee of five on the disbanded Farnham post G. A. R. met today with a lengthy session, settling forth its party side of the now famous case, in which they were put out of the G. A. R. for passing resolutions condemning recent political practices. The report is a history of the

case. It concludes with the recommendation that the report be circulated as widely as possible, in order that the Farnham post's position may be thoroughly understood by the G. A. R.

It also recommends that if it sent to the national encampment at Indianapolis, accompanied by the following letter: "OFFICE OF NOAH L. FARNHAM, INDEPENDENT VETERAN, No. 1, To the National Encampment of 1903, G. A. R."

"Gentlemen—The charter of Noah L. Farnham, post, No. 438, disbanded at New York, having been called before the circumstances set forth in the statement herewith transmitted, we beg leave to present respectfully to your body, that in the opinion of this organization the leaving of the entire control of pension matters in the hands of a committee largely composed of pension men engaged in the business of procuring pensions, is calculated to injure the reputation of the Grand Army of the Republic."

"We also feel compelled to say that the resolution of 1884, under which we were finally taken in back and punished, seems to us to be in violation of the spirit of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States; in that it abridges the freedom of speech and denies the right of people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances."

"If it is the intention of your encampment to leave this matter in its present condition, you force us, however, regretfully, to say that under the circumstances we shall feel more comfortable outside of your order. But if you will take some measure that will prove to the people of the United States that the voice of calumny has been raised against you falsely and that mercenary men are not in control of your councils—that when you appear in public you have a right to the same willing cheers that greeted your marches thirty years ago—then we will return to you on the ground that all we have done, said or intended has been to encourage honor and purity in public affairs and for the true interest and pure fame and honor of honorable soldiers and the real Grand Army of the Republic."

Commander Wessels has already stated that he will not receive any appeal from the disbanded post.

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## READING DEFAULTS BONDS.

It Could Not Pay the Lancaster and Quarryville Guarantees.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Reading railroad company has defaulted in its payment in both principal and interest of the Lancaster and Quarryville bonds which it guarantees and which matured on Saturday. The Reading has been operating the Lancaster and Quarryville road for twenty years and during that time it has been a debtless company. The bonds were issued in 1884 for about \$400,000 according to the statement of officials. The Reading is bound by its guarantee to redeem the bonds, but it is probable that the bondholders, or some other parties, will take possession of the road and release the Reading. The financial company of the Pennsylvania, representing the syndicate formed for that purpose today, paid off \$500,000 of the loan made by Speyer & Co. of New York to the Reading company. The balance of the loan, \$2,500,000, has been extended by Speyer & Co. and it was currently reported today that some of the London holders of Reading general mortgage bonds have invited the firms of J. S. Morgan & Co. and Brown, Shipley & Co. to formulate a reorganization plan. Their acceptance of the invitation, if it has been issued, is regarded as doubtful.

## TWO KANSAS BANKS.

Both of Larned's Institutions Cannot Realize on Securities.

LARNED, Kan., July 3.—The Pawnee County bank closed Saturday night and the Larned State bank failed to open this morning. Judge Van Deventer appointed A. H. Answorth receiver of the Larned State bank and the Pawnee County bank. An assignment to A. W. Jordan, a depositor and liabilities of the Pawnee are \$18,000 and the cash on hand \$500. The liabilities of the Larned are \$28,000 and the cash on hand about \$4,000. Both banks have notes and discounts which are considered good ample to cover all liabilities.

## Clearing the Strip of Cattle.

GUTHRIE, C. T., July 3.—The new detachment of troops brought up from the Rio Grande, patrolled the Cherokee strip under their business and the cattle and cattle men are being driven from the land at last. Heretofore the soldiers would drive out a few boomers and leave the cattle uncollected, but a squadron of the new detachment today drove out 2,000 head of cattle north of here and are rounding up five or six thousand head near the Kansas line.

## Married Rose Coghlin.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The report in Central circles that John E. Sullivan, the actor, had been married to Rose Coghlin was confirmed last night. Mr. Sullivan has been playing leading roles in Miss Coghlin's supporting company for several seasons.

## LOST HIS HAND

Charles L. Delnaay Is Careless

In Firing a Cannon Cracker.

It Tears Open His Right Hand,

Making Amputation Necessary.

Last night about 10:30, while the boys were welcoming the approach of July 4 with fire crackers and other explosives, Charles L. Delnaay, 25 years of age, a finisher at McCord & Bradford's furniture factory, who boards at No. 138 Oakland avenue, met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his right hand at the wrist.

A number of young men were standing on the sidewalk on Canal street near Lyon firing cannon fire crackers. Delnaay, who was about to throw it into the street when it exploded, before it left his hand. His right hand was blown into shreds. He was so bewildered by the shock that he grabbed the wounded member with his left hand and started on a run down the street. The blood was running freely when he was caught by a patrolman and stopped at the corner of Lyon and Canal streets. The city ambulance was summoned. The officer, with the assistance of some of the crowd that soon gathered around the unfortunate young man, bandaged the arm tightly above the wound and stopped the flow of blood. When the ambulance arrived he was taken to St. Mark's hospital, where Dr. Freeman and the house surgeons amputated the shattered hand. It is said Delnaay was somewhat under the influence of liquor when the accident occurred.

The wound was a frightful one, tearing the thumb and two fingers from his hand and splitting the palm clean across and into the wrist. He displayed remarkable fortitude after the extent of the injury was known to him and refrained from uttering the slightest cry or word of complaint. The pain which must have been very severe.